The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,722. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DENNIS—February 9th, at Rajkote, the wife of Major J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

ROSSELET—At Cape Town, on the 26th December, Mrs. Charles Rosselet, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SANDERSON—At Kurrachee, on the 13th February, John Thom Sanderson, M.D., eldest son of Henry Sanderson, Esq., Musselburgh, Scotland.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

DOYNE—DANIEL—At Kidderpore, Church, on the 18th February, by the Revd. F. J. Mazzucheli, D. D., R. V. Doyne, Barrister-at-Law, to Nannie Daniel.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

STRATTON—At Nowgong Bundelkhund, on the 14th February, the wife of J. P. Stratton, Esq., Political Assistant for Bundelkhund, of a daughter.

PRICE—At Cawnpore, on the 13th February, the wife of Captain R. H. Price, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

CHAPMAN—At Umritsar, on the 13th February, the wife of R. Chapman, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GARDEN—HARRIS—At Christ Church, Simla, on the 15th February, Archibald M. Garden, Esq., to Clara, H. J., eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel C. Harris Bengal Army.

MONTGOMERIE—FARRINGTON—At Umritsar, on the 11th February, by the Revd. W. Keene, M. A., Thomas George Montgomerie, Captain, Royal Engineers (Bengal), only daughter of the late Major General Farrington, Bengal Artillery.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(With immediate Despatch.)

THE fine new A. 1. Ship FOREST QUEEN, 1,154 Tons, JAMES BEET THOMSON, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail 10th March.)

THE Liverpool and Australian Black Ball Packet Ship "GOLDEN DREAM," has excellent accommodation for first and second class passage. For passage apply to Captain LAWRENCE on board, or

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing English Ship BAILY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,

Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship LORD HADDO, 340 Tons, Captain BROTHERSTON, will sail on or about 4th instant. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship MALTA, 1,942 Tons and (500 H. P.,) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday the 25th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Calicut, Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *viâ* Belgaum by this opportunity.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.,) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	26th Feb	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	26th Feb	TELEGRAPH	at 3 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 4 P. M.
Friday	4th „	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A.M.
Tuesday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch their boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Montrose*, Captain P. McIntyre, having arrived from Glasgow, is now ready to discharge, and Consignees are requested to send off BOATS without delay for their Goods, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Montrose*.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, the Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Committee, S. P. C. K. will be held in the Hall of the Robert Money School, at 4½ o'clock, to receive the Report &c. &c.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

All friends of the Society are respectfully invited.

JAMES SPRING, Secretary to the Committee.
Saturday, 20th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per measem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity of new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron of Sorts and Sizes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint Europe of different description, Iron Plate of various sizes, Books, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock-yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, instant, at half-past twelve in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:—

"That it is desirable that an amalgamation should be effected with the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited,) and that the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for effecting such amalgamation.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th Feb. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Darbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Michael H. Scott, T. F. Grey, George Scott, and A. H. Curtis, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, requesting me to summon a Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday the 29th February 1864, to consider the following proposition, which will be brought forward by Mr. George Scott.

"That a Committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties levied under the Provisions of Act 25 of 1858, Section XXII., and Schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to ascertaining by what means articles of food and consumption may without injury to the Municipal Fund be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon."

C. J. SULIVAN LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd February 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Late Supreme Court.—Equity Side.)

EDULJEE DADABHOY and NOWROJEE DADABHOY, infants, by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH, their next friend... ... ...*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

BHICOOJEE Widow and Relict and Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of DADABHOY CAWASJEE MISTRY, deceased, HORMUSJEE DADABHOY and MANOCKJEE DADABHOY.*Defendants.*

IN pursuance of a Decree or Decretal Order made in this Cause on the 2nd day of July 1863, the following Immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before WILLIAM HENRY LANGFORD, Esq., the Solicitor to the Complainants, and JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., the Solicitor for the Defendants.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage or Tenement standing thereon, forming one Apartment in a Chawl or Range of seven Houses or Apartments, and built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being, within the Fort of Bombay, in Borah Bazar Street, and which said Premises contain by admeasurement, ninety square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the passage, used as well by the Halalcors or Sweepers of the said Premises as of those of the adjoining Tenements or Apartments, forming part of the said Range, on or towards the North by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and on or towards the South by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to the Estate of the late Sorabjee Eduljee Powwalla, the walls separating the said Premises being partly walls, one moiety belonging to each party, and which said Premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.——, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, together with the free use of the passage hereinbefore mentioned and of the well therein, in common with the tenants of the adjoining property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Solicitor for the Complainants, at his Office, in Rampart Row, and to J. MACFARLANE, Esq., Solicitor for the Defendants, at his Office, in Forbes Street, Fort.

W. H. CRAWFORD.
J. A. MACFARLANE.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

જુંમઇ રાજેલ ઇરપીનીગ એનડ વીવીગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

ه ديوز نوگد برسنمي جہانجيرينگ کمپني ليميٹڈ

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 1st proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ARDASEER, GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 29th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 26th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March 1864, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 25th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. S. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD DEPOT.—All persons resident in Bombay desirous of obtaining more than nine Candies (Six Cart loads) of Wood are requested to register their applications before the 25th instant.

2nd.—The charge for Wood delivered is Rs. 10 per Cart load of 1½ Candies.

3rd.—All applications should be addressed to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Post Office, Bombay. E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

For Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 12th February 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS. WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A unique, splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success the first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them, for the movements of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of a close inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, September 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Perambulating, Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases.		Silver Cases.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
Do. do. jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0
FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post-free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

JAMES W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Copper-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished personeof all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carteds Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PEREUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Rox his Eare
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
	Sorce Briar
Something New	Jasmine
Jockey Club	Forget Me Not
New Mown Hay	Ess. Bouquet
Rough and Ready	The Provence Rose
Frangipanni	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, MR. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Becjapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

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Cartoons from Punch, nicely bound		15 12
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The Cruise of the Daring. By Capt. Armstrong		1 8
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Mr. Jones's Evining Party. By Ed. Routledge		0 12
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Popular Treatise on the origin and history of the people of India, their religion and institutions, &c. Parts III. and IV. By J. Muir, D. C. L		17 0
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The Freemason's Pocket Book 1864		1 8
Huxley's Evidences of Man's Place in Nature		8 4
Charley Nestrels' Songs complete in one volume		8 4
Webster's Dictionary, complete edition		20 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Surgeon JOHN THOMSANDERSON, M.D., Staff Surgeon at Kurrachee, will be pleased to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 25TH MARCH 1864, after which date no claim will be attended to.

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 17th February 1864.

NOTICE to Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "BEHAR."—As the *Behar* must start for China on 29th instant, consignees are requested to send for the inward cargo forthwith.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cab *Gemille*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet; has been carrying 18 stone, and is up to any weight: price Rs. 1,000. Apply to MR. GINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES required for the Arsenal at Belgaum during 1864-65, will be received on TUESDAY the 22nd proximo, at the office of the Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Belgaum.

The conditions of contract and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

DAVID J. KINLOCH, Captain,
Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance S.M.C.
Belgaum, 12th February 1864.

ECONOMY.—For Sale, a very small quantity of a delicious superior CHAMPAGNE—CREME DE BOUZY, in half-pint bottles, at Eleven Rupees per dozen. Apply soon to MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., 2, Apollo Street, Admiralty House.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, the premises in Church Lane, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. Apply to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, at the office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. A Post-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last month in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.

The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR——FEB.—MAR., 1864.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	24	St. Matthias.	6 25	6 3	—	—	—
Thur.	25	Venus rises at 4.16.	6 24	6 3	0 22	0 37	
Fri.	26	Venus sets at 3h. 26.	6 23	6 3	0 53	1 8	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises at 5.1.	6 22	6 4	1 24	1 41	
Sun.	28	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 22	6 4	1 59	2 17	
Mon.	29	St. Romain.	6 21	6 4	2 38	3 1	
Tues.	1	St. David.	6 20	6 4	3 26	3 55	

22nd February—Full Moon—7h. 09m. 5.0.
1st March—New Moon—1h. 48m. 30.0.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 16
AGRA	Feb. 6	LAHORE	Feb. 13
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 16
BANGALORE	Feb. 13	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 15	MEERUT	Feb. 16
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 17
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PORT LOUIS	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

As the Justices of the Peace for Bombay are to hold a special meeting next week to consider whether the Town Duties on articles of food and fuel cannot be reduced or abolished so as to mitigate the distress caused by high prices, it may not be amiss to mark the steps which the local Government is taking towards either increasing or diminishing that dearness of all the necessaries of life which has brought the poorer classes of the population, not only in the island of Bombay but throughout the Presidency, to a state of indigence of which it is impossible to exaggerate the horrors. No one doubts that the members of the Government are one and all sincerely anxious to do what in them lies for the relief of their famine-stricken subjects. They have already raised the salaries of clerks and peons in the public service, and given them at least the means of saving themselves from starvation. They have also, as becomes a paternal and benevolent Government, encouraged the formation of joint stock companies of wealthy natives, to provide the poor with grain and firewood at prices below the extreme market rates of the day. This justifiable interference with the ordinary course of free trade is all that is permitted them by public opinion; possibly, were it in their power, they would gratify the protectionists of India by forbidding the grain dealers and the wood sellers to take more than a reasonable profit from the needy purchasers of their goods. But while not only an speech but occasionally in action the Government thus shows the goodness of its intentions, it at the same time commits such grievous mistakes, as prove it to have no intelligent appreciation of the causes of the existing distress and its possible remedies. The policy of the Government is in fact a policy of sentiment, not a policy of principle. Its first duty in present circumstances should be to try if the burdens which for purposes of revenue are imposed on trade cannot be temporarily lightened. But the Government of Bombay seems to be afflicted with a perfect mania for imposing new taxes on the people, and hardly a week passes in which we do not hear of some fresh duty which it has determined to levy.

There was, first of all, the duty of four annas a bale on all cotton exported from Bombay, a tax which certainly is not very heavy in itself, and which, moreover, ultimately falls upon the unfortunate consumer in England, but which even Bombay may object to in her own interest, because it supplies the means for carrying out a very vexatious and impolitic act of the Legislative Council. Again, how many despatches have been written to native princes by the Government of India to induce them to give up the barbarous practice of levying tolls on the merchandize passing through their States! Whenever some Nawab or Rajah abolishes a toll of one or two pies on cotton or grain, honour is paid him in the official *Gazette*, and the press congratulates itself on this further proof of the progress of civilization in India. But the Government of Bombay is not satisfied with taxing at the sea port the merchandize which it is ready to denounce any native prince for taxing in the interior; it has also, exceeding as we think its legitimate powers, set up toll bars in all the districts of the Mofussil. On Saturday last, we are informed, the whole country was suddenly covered with an irruption of "pikes." At all the principal stations on the main roads men are stationed to collect a toll of two annas from every cart that passes by, and, as the toll gates are placed at short intervals, and the toll-keepers do not know their business, and are not very particular what they charge, any one can understand what a wide opening there is here for extortion, and how formidable an obstacle has been raised to the free circulation of merchandize through the country, and, consequently, to the lowering of the prices of all kinds of food.

But the worst blunder of all is the resolution to which the Government came of late to turn dealers in firewood. Our readers have probably noticed an advertisement which has been published for a week past in the Bombay newspapers, announcing that a Government depôt for firewood has been opened in Bombay, and that the wood will be sold at the (comparatively) cheap rate of rupees ten the cartload of a candy and a half. It is popularly supposed to be from a pure feeling of benevolence that the Government has thus entered into business on its own account. Our sagacious rulers, whom nothing escapes, are believed to have taken to selling firewood in order to checkmate the grasping dealers who had combined to force the price up to Rs. 14 a candy. If this were so, we might applaud the benevolence, while doubting the practical wisdom, of the Government. But the truth is, that, instead of being the benefactor of the people by giving them cheap firewood, it is the Government of Bombay which must bear the blame of having caused that extraordinary rise in the market price of this kind of fuel which it is now vainly trying to reduce. As the story goes, some clever collector got the brilliant idea into his head one fine morning, that if he could persuade the Government to conserve its forests, and to forbid the cutting of wood by the hundreds of poor hill-men who earned a scanty living by bringing each his small bundle every day to the nearest bunder for the supply of the Bombay market, he would fill the treasury of his district with the profits of the sale of this wood, and acquire the reputation of being a very able financier. It would seem that any man who has an idea, good or bad, can persuade the present Government to aid him in carrying it out; for a Resolution soon appeared declaring that the forests of the State must be saved from destruction, and that thenceforth Government would cut its own wood. It has done so; and a pretty mess it has made of the business. In the first place, of course the poor wood-cutters have all had their occupation taken from them and are now completely ruined. For a time even the petty ryots who had had the privilege of cutting what wood they wanted from the Government forests were in as bad case as the wood-cutter; but they sent a deputaion to the Governor and obtained an exception in their favour, allowing them to cut a certain number of pounds of wood in the year for each family. No concession could be more absurd; for, either the ryots must be trusted to cut no more wood than is allowed them, or there must be a special establishment to watch them when they go out wood-cutting. In the former case, it is unnecessary to fix the quantity they are to cut; in the latter, the cost of the establishment will far outweigh any possible saving by the limitation of their supply of fuel. But how has the general public fared? In the old days, when Government had not assumed the monopoly of firewood, it used to be possible to deliver the wood at the shipping bunders for Bombay at a cost of some 12 annas a candy. We can affirm with certainty that this was done at Bassein, at all events. Well, the clever collector who had invented the monopoly, being much too wise in his own conceit to take the advice of mamlutdars and others who knew something about the matter in hand, made bargains with contractors to deliver the wood at the bunders at a charge of not less than nearly three rupees a candy—being a clear gain to the contractors of two rupees twelve annas over their old rates. Add to this charge the cost of maintaining an establishment of clerks and peons, and other incidental expenses, and the wood at Bassein may be said to have been already worth at least five rupees a candy—in other words, it could not be brought to Bombay with water carriage, &c. paid, and sold here at a profit for a less price than Mr. E. P. Robertson is now asking in his advertisement. The immediate effect, therefore, of the prohibition issued by Government was to force up the price of firewood to a price which compelled poor people in Bombay to forego the use of such fuel altogether and to burn nothing but cow-dung,—happy, if they could even get that. What made matters worse was that the contractors, in order to save themselves trouble, cut wood which was not worth carting, and which when it was brought to the bunders nobody would buy. The Government officials have made great efforts to attribute the refusal of the people to take their wood to an unprincipled combination against them of the regular dealers. Such a combination would have been perfectly justifiable, for, if Government enters the market in competition with the dealers, it cannot suppose that it is to have everything its own way. But the fact is that the people would have been only too glad to buy the wood, if it had not been so bad as to be quite unfit for burning, and the consequence is that Mr. Robertson has had to create another costly establishment and depôt here, in order to sell his wood at any sacrifice and get back the money he had advanced for this wretched investment. To sum up: what are the results of our Government's speculation in firewood? The poor wood cutters have by this time probably either died by starvation or emigrated to Mauritius, the market price of firewood has been increased a hundred per cent., and the Government has rather lost than gained even in money by a transaction which must have produced a very general feeling of discontent among the population through aggravating their sufferings in a time of extreme scarcity. Such wholesale blundering and unfair dealing cannot but bring the Bombay Government into contempt.

It is the fashion of the day to appoint committees, and the committee of which as it seems to us there is the greatest needis a committee to enquire into the conduct of the Government of Bombay. We should like to know by what title the Government claims the power of prohibiting the cutting of wood in the public forests by natives who have probably enjoyed an immemorial right of thus supplying the markets of the large towns with fuel. Even if the order was legally justifiable, it was still most harsh and inopportune; and the cruel treatment, of the poor labourers in the Mofussil who have no friend to say a word in their behalf stands out in unfavourable contrast with the assidnous courtship which the Government of Bombay pays to the rich citizens of the Presidency town. We have no particular liking for "personal politics," but, in expressing the disgust which such conduct excites in us, we should be wanting in frankness were we to refrain from adding that in the opinion of the public of Bombay the personal character of the governor has much to do with the want of vigour and manliness in the administration, and with the adoption of a policy which is based on feeling rather than on judgment, and which is regulated by a desire for popularity rather than by a respect for broad and liberal principles of government. It can give no man pleasure to say a word in disparagement of so amiable and accomplished a ruler as Sir Bartle Frere; but we are constrained to add that an Indian Governor should aim at something higher than making successful speeches at public meetings, ingratiating himself into the good graces of men of wealth and influence, and patronizing school exhibitions and tectotal soirees; and that the really important work of an Indian administration cannot be done by means of tea and buttered toast.

We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the trial of Mahomed Shuffee, one of the Umballah conspirators, was to commence on the 20th. Fifty-seven witnesses have to be examined on the part of the prosecution. Captain Bamfield prosecutes, Mr. Goodall defends. No fewer than thirty-five men are said to be implicated.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has, says the *Delhi Gazette*, boldly introduced a much-needed reform in social matters. We have frequently and persistently urged the admission we must infer that the derive from the step does not arise from the simple fact of natives being excluded from the viceregal ball-room. We would rejoice at their being elevated to the standard of Europeans, but we insist on their first proving themselves morally qualified to appreciate the honour. The policy hitherto has been to degrade the European in all matters to the level of the native. We take it that the Viceroy, if he ever had any scruples against altering long established usage, had them dispelled by the conduct of the native community of the presidency, headed by their representative association, in offering a premeditated insult to their rulers by deliberately and mischievously introducing prostitutes to the Alipore Exhibition on the night set apart for the accommodation of native *ladies*.

THE *Madras Athenæum* is sorry to learn that disturbances either have broken out, or are expected to do so, at Sambulpore. "The Telegraph has been hard at work for some days, conveying orders for the movements of troops. The Commissioner of Sumbulpore sent a message to the Officer Commanding the 7th Native Infantry, asking for three companies to be marched off to his assistance. We believe that a portion of the 43rd Regiment has also been sent on from Cuttack, so that the whole force cannot fall short of six hundred men. We are not aware of the nature of the business which has led to these movements, but we suspect that it must be in connection with the Hill tribes of the district. The Sonthals gave us some trouble in 1855, when six thousand troops had to be sent against them. They have not been thoroughly pacified since that time, so that we shall not be at all astonished, if our surmise prove correct. It is lucky that we have a Governor General who is not likely to allow the disturbance to grow into a serious affair. He is sure to adopt energetic measures at once, and thus nip the affair in the bud."

THE unsettled state of the Madras Money Market is (says the *Athenæum* of the 18th instant) beginning to create some anxiety. "As we anticipated, our position is not quite so healthy as it might be wished; the command of money we enjoyed for the last four weeks is entirely due to foreign orders chiefly on Bombay account. Within the last ten days, the drain on the reserves on the Madras Bank has been great; the report of the 6th February represents the reserve, both in silver and notes, at Rs. 23,27,814-6-7, against Rs. 18,52,131-1-3, on the 13th instant, and since, we hear, the demand has continued, and may soon lead to the rate of interest being again increased one or two per cent. all round. This sudden rise is not as yet satisfactorily accounted for: the last telegram reports the rate of interest in England at 8 per cent.; this is no doubt due to the extensive orders sent for remittances in bullion to the East, which the Home market is not prepared to meet immediately. It is necessary to act with caution, as from all appearance it would seem that we have not yet seen the worst features of the present monetary crisis."

THE *Amberwitch*, a screw steamer, of 441 tons, purchased by the Government for permanent service in the Persian Gulf for supplying the telegraph stations, and carrying out any repairs that may be required, arrived at Table Bay on the 25th of December, and may, therefore, be hourly looked for here. While laying in Table Bay she parted both her cables, and drifted down on a barge named the *Hastings*, carrying away her jibboom, but without doing any further damage.

The *Amberwitch* is commanded by Lieut. Stiffe, formerly of the Indian Navy, who made a special survey of the Gulf in reference to the line of submarine telegraph. She is fitted with three large iron tanks for taking in cable, and with paying out and hauling in machinery for repairing or relaying any part of the line. She brings fifteen miles of the heavy shore end.

ON Saturday afternoon, the 26th Dec., the Confederate privateer *Tuscaloosa* (formerly the American bark *Conrad*), under the command of Semmes, arrived in Simon's Bay. She reported having been cruizing between the Cape and Brazil since her last appearance in African waters, and having spoken 100 vessels only one of which was a Federal vessel, viz., the *Livingaid*, ship, and, as she had an English cargo on board, she was ransomed. The *Tuscaloosa* visited one of the Brazilian ports for water and supplies, but was refused both, and during the latter part of her cruize she has had a very short allowance. She therefore put into Simon's Bay, where at the same time she hoped to be able to have her bottom re-coppered. Shortly after being at anchor in the bay, (says the *South African Advertiser*,) Admiral Walker, acting with the approval or upon the instructions of His Excellency the Governor, ordered an officer (Lieut. Kennedy) and twenty-five men to proceed on board the *Tuscaloosa*, and seize her as a prize. "Lieut. Lowe, the Confederate officer commanding, immediately protested against this step, and lodged his protest with the Admiral. The matter will therefore probably be decided in the Admiralty Court here. Mr. Graham, U. S. Consul, has put in a claim for the *Tuscaloosa* alias *Conrad*, on behalf of her former owners."

How His Excellency will justify the seizure in Simon's Bay (remarks the *Advertizer*) remains to be seen. "We are told that it is on the plea that she has no properly certificated papers; to which Lieut. Lowe rejoins by asking, why, then, was he admitted into Simon's Bay and allowed to remain there so many days before? We believe the true solution of the mystery to be that the Governor has received advices from the Home authorities informing him that his previous permission to the *Tuscaloosa* was an error, and that similar laxness must not be repeated should the visits the Cape again. Whether this sort of shilly-shally treatment is calculated to reflect much credit on either the Home or the Colonial Government, is doubtful enough. It is certain that, instead of satisfying either of the American belligerents, it irritates both. The present position of affairs is that the *Tuscaloosa* is in possession of a crew from the flagship in Simon's Bay; that Lieut. Lowe indignantly protests against the capture; that the American Consul has formally claimed her as the bark *Conrad* of Philadelphia; and that the whole affair will give ample scope for the judicious learning of our lawyers in a trial before the Admiralty Court."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MASULIPATAM, 22ND FEBRUARY.
Steamer *India* sailed for Madras.
COLOMBO, 22ND FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Penang* left for Negapatam.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

HONGKONG, 1ST FEBRUARY.

WERE there in this island of "Sweet Waters" a reliable journal to which I might refer you for the fortnight's news, I should not for a moment think of attempting to be a correspondent in a place fruitful in nothing but robberies, piracies, and murders. And it is to be lamented, I think, that with the large interests of western nations at stake in China and Japan, there should not be a single trustworthy journal, owing to the prejudices of the respective managements. The "almighty dollar" is the root of the evil. Imperialist and Taiping have each their votaries, and the ratio of their Christianity is as 6 of 1 to half a dozen of the other. One "journalist" espouses the cause of the Imperialists for Government printing, reaps such rewards of Government support, writes down Imperial defeats stunning victories, and wags on that his tales gather credence in ignorant quarters. Major Gordon is a gentleman, and Burgevine a rowdy, though both are mercenaries, and both in service of the same nation. A second moans over the cruelties to which Burgevine was subjected, declares that Gordon was false to his English nature in leaving to the Imperial General power to decapitate a few dozen Taiping leaders, but raves so incoherently that he passes unheeded. Another, who charges the London *Times* with being the most mendacious journal in existence, tells his readers within a week after that he has pecuniary claims on the Imperial Government which Sir Frederick Bruce will not pass, and that therefore he is bound to do all in his power to injure the cause which the British Government espouse. It is, I say, under such circumstances as these that journalism is conducted in China; and although we may regret that the press is thus unfitted to do any good, we may rejoice that it is powerless to work evil.

We are just now in Year 5 according to Chinese reckoning, and this of itself is sufficient to account for the utter absence of news from any quarter. Indeed, to-day is named *Sie Tsau*, or "Thank the Furnace"; and in popular superstition the God of the Furnace on this day ascends to heaven to report, to the Perfect August Shangti, upon the conduct of the family of the Middle Kingdom. I am afraid this deity will not make a very favorable report; his children have been very, very wicked. Whether it is owing to preparations for his absence occupying so much of his attention, or to some cause not explained to the understanding of outside barbarians, certain it is that the boldest thefts, the most daring piracies, and all the most atrocious murders always occur at this season of the year. For the number of miles to be guarded we have an extensive police force, our captain superintendent is believed to have a good knowledge of his duties, and he is aided by a most able assistant who has had long experience of the Chinese; and yet no man is safe from personal attack in the principal streets, and piracies within the harbour limits do occasionally occur. Only two days since a gentleman and lady were attacked at 5 o'clock P.M., and after being severely beaten the rascals absconded without having secured any plunder. The same day one Chinaman murdered another: but of these things we take no note.

The recklessness of life which characterises the Chinese people is pretty well evidenced by a case which occurred on the 20th ultimo; a Chinaman of some respectability broke into a police officer's quarters, and secured a box with which he was making off, when he was "nabbed"; but on the way to the station he managed to swallow some opium, sufficient to kill him. A coroner's jury it is reported found a verdict of "temporary insanity"; but his insanity was a virtue which other nations than the Chinese pride themselves in possessing. Theft was no disgrace, but to be punished by a barbarian for plundering a barbarian was a disgrace in the eyes of his people, and perhaps of such enormity that the gods would not forgive. This is one of those happy superstitions which Europeans ought by all meaps to encourage, for how much pleasanter to be thus rid of rogues than compelled, for some greater crime, to hang them. But a murder of a truly horrible character occurred on the day of the departure of the last mail for Bombay, which I must not omit to mention. A Mahomedan from Bombay, and his wife, were sleeping in the same bed, with a girl five years of age lying between them. The man and his wife were murdered, and the girl was weltering in her parents blood. Both were gagged, and so many wounds were inflicted that death must have been almost instantaneous and without a struggle. The villains left, and no trace has been as yet obtained of them. The murdered man had that day sold a house for 1,100 dollars, and it was for this that the villains took his life; but on the removal of the bodies to the hospital, the 1,100 dollars were found by the father in a belt round the waist of the murdered man. A coolie who was in his employ, and who slept in the same house, was on the same night taken into custody when about absconding.

But a case which elicits more popular sympathy is the piratical attack on the Danish brig *Chico* the other day; in the Creemoon passage within the harbour limits. This brig was towed out by steam at 7 A.M., having on board Capt. Ohlsen, nine European seamen, and two Chinese. She was loaded with rice. Finding rough weather in the passage they dropped anchor, and at 11 P.M. five piratical boats came alongside, and immediately covered the ship's deck with pirates. Some of the crew ran below, and stink-pots were thrown down after them; subsequently they got into a small boat and made for the shore, being followed by the pirates. In the attack the captain, second mate, and a Chinaman were killed; the chief mate was dangerously wounded, and a seaman also wounded. H. M.'s gunboat *Opossum* was despatched to the burning wreck, and towed her into a bay near at hand. The *Opossum* and *Grasshopper* proceeded to Kulan, about 20 miles distant, where they learned that several Chinese craft had lately arrived, and owing to their suspicious appearance, mandarins proceeded and recaptured several of the crew. Government immediately offered a reward of 500 dollars for information which would lead to a conviction of any one of the guilty parties. It is hard to think that cases like this should occur when there are always from six to a dozen gunboats lying in the harbour doing nothing but drawing their pay and spending it. The *Daily Press* takes particular notice that there are many foreign flags on this coast, and that in nine cases out of ten the British war-vessel is the avenger of injuries sustained from lawless Chinese." It is not much to the point, were the remark not made with special reference to the case of the *Chico*; and it is hardly necessary to observe that it is the duty of every nation to protect its own ports.

But Chinese are not the only pirates we have in this part of the world. The most powerful bodies are officered by Europeans and Americans. The Yangtsze is alive with them, if a multitude of reports are to have any credit, and occasionally of late a capture is made. At the criminal sessions just closed, one Vincinte Jacob Vanderlaande was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of the captain of the British ship *Rosina*, near Ningpo, on the 21st July last. The murderers took the vessel into Wang-too-Kwang, a place in the occupation of the Taipings; but the Taipings were above employing so villanous a character, or had no need of his services, for on application they delivered him up to the British Consul at Ningpo.

There has been a riot at Foochow of a Christian character! The details are so verbose that I fear to touch upon it. It was on Sunday morning, the 17th January, when the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was attacked by a band of Chinese rowdies, who broke up the furniture and beat the Chinese Christians who were dining within, service having concluded for the day. The officers account for the riot by asserting that the people, seeing the native Christian women enter the building, and knowing that Europeans and Americans were also there, professed to believe that the women were used for lascivious purposes. Of course foreigners scout this as mere pretence, and ascribe it to a development of the deep-rooted hostility to foreigners and especially to the Christian religion, which is implanted in the hearts of these people. But for details let me refer you to the circular, which is also published in the *China Mail*.

The Shanghai papers give accounts of three murders by Chinese on Europeans, and of one by Europeans on a Chinese. A soldier named Bonham, servant of Lieut. Cardew, went out on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by a China boy, to shoot in the neighbourhood of Sikaway. When at a village called Mei-ka-wong, he shot a Chinaman dead, and was immediately set upon by the villagers and murdered by blows from their rakes. The boy was bound hand and foot and carried off; but he also was subsequently murdered. Colonel Hough heard of the affair on the night of its occurrence, rode to the spot, and ordered his men to dig in the bed of a small water course at a place which was pointed out to him as that in which Bonham had been buried. Darkness came on before he had reached the body; but not before he had discovered, in clods of earth saturated by blood, sufficient evidence that his information was correct. He was obliged to desist, but returned the next morning, accompanied by H. B. M. Consul, and renewed the search. The body, however, had been removed during the night, and the neighbouring villages were deserted. The next day, Lieut. Cardew set out for the neighbourhood, accompanied by a detachment of his disciplined Chinese, and was successful in discovering the body of the murdered man, which had been removed to a spot about a mile distant from that at which he was previously interred. The body of the boy was found in the same grave. Five men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and there appears little doubt that their guilt will be brought home to them.

The second case was that of two men named Baker and Horgan, who were coming down from Quinsan with a considerable sum of money, said to amount to between $4,000 and 5,000, in the boat. A few evenings ago, Horgan's boy arrived in the settlement on foot, stating that his master and Baker had been murdered by men speaking the Canton dialect, who had carried off all the property. Neither the culprits nor the bodies of the murdered men have yet been discovered.

The third case was that of a Chinaman, whose boat was impressed by two rowdies. They replied to the boatman's solicitation for payment by kicking him in the stomach, thereby injuring his spleen so as to cause death. The two men are in custody in the English Consular jail.

The Oriental Bank at Shanghae have been robbed by their compradore of the neat little sum of $100,000. Yes, 2½ lacs rupees at one bout is not bad plunder. But it was lost, apparently, before it was stolen. The compradore showed a strange freak for a Chinaman in swindling his own people to protect Europeans. He had appropriated the money of the Bank to pay for some losses which he had incurred in speculation. In order, however, to shift the loss from the Oriental Bank on his own countrymen, he had concluded a bargain with some of the latter for the sale of $100,000. The sycee was sent to the Bank; but the compradore made an excuse to delay sending the dollars, bolted, and left the sycee in deposit as part of the Bank's cash. The Chinese bankers claimed their money, which the Oriental Bank refused, not being aware of the transaction. The former, however, eventually proved the justice of their claims and the money was returned to them.

It is with a good deal of diffidence that I say anything at all about the rebellion. We must here be dependent almost wholly upon the Shanghae journals for statements which it is a pleasure occasionally to find bringing out facts. The *North China Herald* says that an expedition, under the command of the Futai's brother, started on the 9th inst., from Soochow, to attack Changchow-fu, an important city situated on the Grand Canal, about 40 miles beyond Woosih. The Chinese general was assisted by Col. Rhode's and Col. Winkler's disciplined Chinese infantry and artillery corps; but even with their aid his success seems extremely doubtful. The Futai's brother has only distinguished himself by allowing himself to be deceived by a pretended capitulation at Taitsan on which occasion he lost thirty mandarins and 500 men; and by failing to relieve Chiang-zu when besieged by the Chung-Wang after its surrender by the rebel garrison. The appointments of the Futai to the success of the attempt were fully borne out. The Futai's brother contrived to get himself into a difficulty from which he could not escape, and the consequence was that he met with a serious defeat, losing a large number of men in the stampede. At about the same time another severe reverse was experienced by the Imperialists in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang. They attacked some rebel stockades in force, but were repulsed with great loss, and pursued for some distance by their adversaries. From these facts it seems abundantly manifest that the rebel troops retain their old superiority over the Imperialists when the latter are not aided by foreign discipline and counsel.

It is also stated that on the 12th January the Franco-Chinese force succeded in taking eight stone forts and one stockade close to Hangchow. The loss on the side of the rebels is estimated at five hundred killed, besides a large number of wounded which were carried away in safety. The attacking party lost two officers killed, three wounded, and fifty soldiers killed and wounded. The 25th January had been fixed upon for the final assault on the city itself.

But Japan claims some attention, though with as little profit. One A. H. Brown, an Englishman, has been committed by H. M.'s consulate at Yokohama for the manslaughter of one Frank Jose and on two counts for the murder of a Manuel Gonsalves. The native princes are still pressing for the exclusion of foreigners from Yokohama, and are attacking their own people who have dealings with foreigners. Many shops have been closed, and it is said that at Yedo 38 persons, including females, have recently been murdered for their dealings with the foreign houses. There is another embassy going forward to Europe, and will probably be down here about the end of this month. The Japanese Ministers have had another conference with Col. Neale, the British Charge d'Affaires, explaining to his Excellency the reason of the intended despatch of this embassy. The Governor alluded to the hostility of the people of Japan towards foreigners, by which the greatest difficulties were created with the Tycoon's Government, and such complications engendered that the difficulty could only be met and their wrath appeased by closing the port of Yokohama and leaving open to trade the two ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, and that the Government had determined upon this; but, as Col. Neale was not empowered to settle this important question, the Government had resolved to send the embassy to Europe.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR W. GRAY, Bombay Staff Corps, acting Military Accountant, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

LIEUTENANT G. MACKENZIE, Assistant Revenue Survey and Assistant Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

THE steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Captain T. Van Wullen which arrived yesterday, from Surat, brought 192 half chests of Malwa opium, and sundries.

MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.'s new tug-boat, the *Sturdy*, of 240 tons, which left Liverpool for Bombay on the 9th of October, arrived in safety at Table Bay on the 14th of December.

THE Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, were engaged the whole of yesterday in hearing the complaint made by several candidates for the office of vakils against the examination committee.

THE gentlemen appointed to conduct the examination of the candidates for the office of vakils completed their labours yesterday. The result of the examination will be made known in a day or two.

From a correspondent at Belgaum we learn that Mr. Raghvendre Bhimajee, formerly a fouzdar in the Dharwar collectorate, has been appointed master of Canarese in the Sirdars High School at Belgaum on a very handsome salary.

WE understand that Mr. Hart and Mr. Ellis, Revenue Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Divisions, have been requested by the Government of Bombay to select efficient persons to fill the vacant appointments of Deputy Collectors.

AMONG the steamers recently sold to the Japanese nobility the three following are last reported:—The *Yongtsze*, sold to the Tycoon for $145,000; the *Ayrshire Lass* to Satsuma for $80,000; and the *Shanlee* to the Governor of Nagasaki for $100,000 dollars.

A SINGAPORE paper says the English ship *Surat*, from Liverpool to Colombo, arrived in Table Bay on the 18th of December, having narrowly escaped becoming a total wreck near Camps Bay, having been set in during the night in a calm and a heavy S. W. swell; but was towed out by the steamer *Kadie*.

WE learn that the town of Shirhutty in the Dharwar collectrate has just been redeemed by His Highness the Chowkey as compensation to the Sangles for land laid under by Government, many years past, in order to liquidate that Chief's ancestoral debts, which having been now satisfied, the town again reverts to its proper owner.

FROM the China paper to hand yesterday, we observe that the *Louisa*, of 903 tons; the *Octavia*, of 950 tons; and *Her Majesty*, of 1,112 tons, have been chartered for the conveyance of coolies from Hong to Bombay, at Rs. 55, 50, and 57½ per head respectively. This is a significant indication of the state of the labour market of India; and a strong argument in favor of Mr. Maine's recently introduced bill to check emigration.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

March.—"Slashers" ..... Schnuck.
Waltz.—"La Bella Russe" ..... H. S. Roberts.
Selection (Op.—"Robin Hood" ..... Macfarren.
Quadrille.—"Off to Charlestown" ..... D'Albert.
Rondo (op.)—"Cenerentola ..... Rossini.
Galop.—"Etna" ..... D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"MISFORTUNES come not singly but in battalions," would appear to include Bombay as well as other matters sublunary. The P. & O. Co. have been "catching it" lately; and so for that matter have the Messageries Imperiales. The *Donnai*, one of the finest of their boats, having on board the China and Calcutta mails and passengers, left Aden for Galle on the 3rd inst., and has not since been heard of. It is to be hoped that nothing worse than an accident to her machinery is detaining her.

MR. FORJETT, in his report to Government on the taking of the Census, very properly gives credit to the Hindoo and Parsee Shetias for their praiseworthy efforts in assisting him in ensuring a correct return. As we happen to know that Mr. J. D. Sassoon interested himself in this matter probably more than any other single individual in Bombay, and that to him is due the correct returns furnished by the Jewish portion of the population, his services are certainly entitled to as much recognition as those of the native gentleman so prominently brought to notice, and we cannot but be surprised Mr. Forjett should have made so strange an omission.

FROM Batavia intelligence continues to be received of the devastation caused by the eruptions of the volcanoes in Middle and East Java. The effects were felt over a space comprehending the eastern districts of the Preanger regencies to the western limits of Probolingo residency. The whole of the country within this space has been covered with ashes. The most fatal influence of the eruption was felt in two of the eastern districts of the Kedire residency. There the devastation is complete and the loss of life and property most frightful: it is most probable that this fertile district will be unfit for culture for many years to come.

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY-WALLAHS.—The independence and extortion of the hack buggy drivers is assuming a magnitude that threatens, ere long, to become a serious evil in Bombay, although the police magistrates are meeting out punishments to offenders where convictions ensue that it is imagined will check, or at least, abate the evil complained of. It was only yesterday that drivers Nos. 842 and 65 were convicted of having refused to accept the fares offered to them; the former, because he would not obtain the amount of fare demanded, and the latter because he did not wish to proceed in the direction the passenger was desirous of proceeding. His Worship in inflicting a penalty of ten rupees upon each offender observed, that apparently the buggy-wallahs would not be satisfied until some of them were sent to jail, which eventually would be the case if they persisted in the course a large number of them were pursuing.

AN ATTEMPT TO STORM THE MOMBADAVY CHOWKEY AND RELEASE A PRISONER.—On Sunday night last this chowkey was attacked by a number of the crew of the Egyptian frigate now in harbour, led on by one, who gave himself out as the captain of that frigate. The storming party were armed with sticks and staves, and, the onslaught having been suddenly made and without the least hint of warning, the attacked party were repulsed and beaten back in a moment as they were totally unprepared for such daring attack, and the Egyptians nearly succeeded in effecting the release of one of their shipmates, who was a prisoner in that chowkey, and for whose recapture they had planned and made this daring attack they did. Constable Ross, though beaten back momentarily, with a panic amongst his sepoys, nevertheless succeeded in rallying them, and became the assailer in return, and the Egyptians were so dexterously out-manœuvred that they very soon fell captives into his hands, so that, instead of effecting the release of their shipmate, they were compelled to share his captivity for that night.

MANKESHVAR'S TEMPLE.—The annual festival of this temple was celebrated on Monday night last at the gardens of the temple at Byculla. From the gorgeous invitation cards issued, it doubtless was presumed that something novel, rare, and brilliant was to be seen there, and this delusion, no doubt, led to many of the bright and beauteous fair of European ladies and gentlemen being seen there promenading in the most listless and apathetic manner. In fact the gorgeousness of the whole affair consisted only in the gold-embla-zoned borders of the invitation cards; for accommodation, there was not sufficient for three hundredth part of those invited: the illuminations dwindled into dim

LIST OF PRIZES.

BOYS.

First Class.

Mungavin, Edward.—Barnes' Medal.
Pearson, Wm.—Ogilvie Prize.
Ward, Thomas.—Newnham Medal.
Potter, James.—Good Words.
Fernandez, Wm.—Boys' Own Volume.
Lewellin, Henry.—Milner's History of England.
Thomas Lawrence.—Leisure Hour, 1863.
Unger, George.—Do. do.
Fawcett, W.—Do. do.
Bartley, Alfred.—Longfellow's Poems.
Kerr, Robert.—Leisure Hour, 1861.
Winship, Matthew.—May You Like It.

Second Class.

Elliott, Robt.—Leisure Hour, 1860.
Cope, George.—Eildon Manor.
Davies, Wm.—Milner's Geography.
Trott, James.—Do. do.
Poole, John.—Sandford and Merton.
Barklay, S.—Aunt Maddy's Diamonds.
Cousins, Alexander.—Sandford and Merton.
Spiers, George.—Robinson Crusoe.

Third Class.

Hessey, Robt.—Industrial Biography.—Smiles.
Boyd, Wm.—Angus's Bible.
Lennox, Ch.—Adventures of a Sailor Boy.
Goulden, George.—Angus's Bible.
Brewin, Henry.—De Foe on the Plague.
M'Culloch, Geo.—Robinson Crusoe.

Fourth Class.

Smith, John.— Leisure Hour, 1859.
Yates, Richard.—De Foe on the Plague.
Palmer, Charles.—The Giants.
Manwell, John.—Christmas Tales.
Potter, Wm.—Tom Burton.

Fifth Class.

Thompson, F.—Boy's Own Magazine.
Smith, Birbeck.—Do. do.
Barker, Geo.—Sandford and Merton.
Hayles, Benj.—The Giants.

Sixth Class.

Taylor, A.—Magnet Stories.
Barwick, W.—Robinson Crusoe.
Tiltet, Wm.—De Foe's Plague.

Seventh Class.

Baker, Thos.—Gulliver's Travels.
Hayles, Alfred.—Robinson Crusoe.

Additional.

Scott Josiah.—Evenings at Home.
Hunter R.—Do. do.
Brewin F.—Do. do.
Manwell Jas.— Do. do.

GIRLS.

Caroline Dowson.—Newnham Medal.
Mary Hayward.—Ogilvie Prize.
Julia Potter.—Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated.
Louisa Reynolds.—The Water Babies.
Jane Murphy.—Songs of God.
M. A. Mays.—British Enterprise beyond the Seas.
Caroline Green.—Tales and Stories to shorten the Way.
Elizabeth Hayles.—Wings and Stings.
Emily Reynolds.—Glimpses of our Island Home.
Isabella Whitenbury.—Anna Ross, a Tale.
Elizabeth Honeriah.—Christmas Tales.
Elizabeth Davidson.—Pilgrim Battles.
Louisa Reynolds.—A Writing Desk.
M. A. Cummings.—A Work Box.

When the prizes were distributed, "God save the Queen" was sung in grand chorus by all the children, the audience standing up; at the conclusion of which, it was

Proposed by M. R. Westropp, Esq., seconded by A. D. Robertson, Esq.—"That the thanks of the Society be given to His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, and the Right Rev. the Patron and Visitor, and to all persons who have gratuitously furthered the objects of the Society."

The visitors then commenced to take their departure, and as His Excellency rose, one of the lads sang out, "Three cheers for our noble Governor!" This was responded to by the most vociferous hurrahs, followed by three more for the Lord Bishop of Bombay: and thus terminated one of the most interesting occasions that has happened for many a year past in the Byculla School.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)—*23rd February.*

AN ILLEGAL ARREST.—Mr. Barton yesterday made an application of some importance to the acting Chief Magistrate, particularly as the liberty of Her Majesty's subjects is concerned, and also as to how far the police and mofussil magistrates can carry their authority. It appears that Mr. Thomas Gaynor of this city, proprietor of the Candige Hotel, had given some offence to one of the servants of the magistrate's court at Poona, and that individual had preferred a charge of intentional insult. Some document was sent down from Poona, and shown to Mr. Gaynor, which he was required to sign by Mr. Constable Tighe, but which was refused. Shortly after a warrant was sent down and given to the same constable to execute, who accordingly arrested Mr. Gaynor; Mr. Tighe refusing to show the warrant to Mr. Gaynor's council when called on to do so at the Police Office, stating as the learned gentleman said, he was unable to say what the warrant was about, or whether it was backed in the usual manner; he had, however, enquired of the Second Magistrate, Mr. Langford, and was told his Worship whether he had backed this warrant, the former gentleman disclaimed having done so, and so did Mr. Oliver, the Chief Magistrate; this being done, so the arrest was illegal and a gross innovation on the authority of the magistrates, as Act XV. of 1852, Section 86, laid it down:—"That it shall be competent to a magistrate "issuing a warrant for the arrest of a person out of his "jurisdiction, to direct the warrant to the magistrate "of the district in which such person is, or is supposed "to be, and to transmit the same by post. On receipt "of the warrant by the magistrate to whom it is "directed, he shall endorse his name on such warrant, "and enforce its execution in the same manner "as if the warrant had originally issued from himself. If the person named in the warrant be apprehended, he shall be carried before the magistrate who endorsed the warrant, and shall be dealt with by such magistrate as provided in section 84 of this Act."

Mr. Barton then observed that not one of these provisions had been complied with, and Mr. Gaynor was dragged up a prisoner to Poona in custody of Mr. Tighe, and as there was no wrong without a remedy, the learned counsel asked the magistrate to take some steps in the matter.

Magistrate.—Mr. Barton, you know as well as I do, if not better, that your remedy does not lie here for the alleged wrong, and that I have no power over the executive portion of the police; as you say there is no wrong, or should be no wrong, without a remedy; but your remedy does not lie here.

Mr. Barton remarked that Mr. Gaynor should have been brought before his Worship, the warrant first being properly and legally backed, neither of these necessary forms had been complied with; however, concluded the learned gentleman, this matter will not rest here.

In the course of the day Mr. Gaynor's advocate in Bombay received a telegram from Poona announcing that Mr. Gaynor was acquitted.

STEALING CARGO.—*Henry Morrison* and *William Shoot* were charged with embezzling a quantity of gin, vinegar and salad oil, part cargo of the British ship *Edwin Fox*, of which the prisoners were articled seamen. Some bottles were found in their bunks and chests by the captain, who had been induced to search, by having some broken cases pointed out to him by the chief mate. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour, and to pay each Rs. 8 from their wages for cargo stolen.

BEFORE H. E. LEEKS, ESQ.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—*Shamjee Govind* was charged with stealing five gold neck chains, one nose ring, six finger rings, one head ornament, and a quantity of pearls, the whole valued at Rs. 810. The robbery was committed in September last, but the articles have been traced gradually by a police jemadar, Ballajee Sukrajee, to those persons who had purchased them from the prisoner. He was remanded for some further evidence to complete the case.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—*Hajee Esaa Hajee Fuzla* was committed this day for trial at the High Court for the above offence. The information of the prosecutor and depositions of the witnesses were published on the 15th January last, the offence arose out of a ballast transactions wherein the defendant had threatened the plaintiff to do him an injury if he supplied ballast to certain ships. The defendant was admitted to bail.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)—*23rd February.*

THEFT.—*Sorabjee Bhikajee* and *Framjee Heerjeebhoy* were placed at the bar, the first was charged with stealing one dozen cases of brandy, of the value of thirty-one rupees, the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee, and the second with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. It appeared that the prisoner No. 1 went to the prosecutor's shop and agreed to purchase two boxes of brandy for Rs. 31: he told the prosecutor to send them with them by a coolie and that he would pay the money. A coolie, whom prosecutor knew, was sent with orders to bring back the money or the boxes: on reaching a house at the Two Tanks prisoner wrote a note and gave it to the coolie, telling him to take it to his master and bring another box: this note was written in Gujerattee, which prosecutor could not read, whereupon he proceeded with the coolie to the house where he had left the boxes but, they were not there: prosecutor then informed the police, and through their exertions found the boxes in the shop of No. 2, who said he had purchased them for Rs. 29. No. 1 in defence denied that the brandy belonged to the prosecutor, he (prisoner) dealt in brandy and had sold the boxes for Rs. 29 and had made a small profit thereby. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard laiour. No. 2 was discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOURTH MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was very much surprised to find a local paragraph in the columns of your contemporary this morning advocating the claims of Mr. Charles Denton as Fourth Magistrate of Police. Without any disrespect whatever to that gentleman, I may say that any thing more absurd than an advocacy of his nomination to the Magistracy of Bombay never appeared in the *Times of India*, and that, I wot, is saying a good deal.

Mr. Denton, in his own particular sphere, is a very useful man, and a highly respectable citizen; and I am sure no one more than himself regrets the appearance of the insane paragraph in question. Your contemporary is wont to be facetious at times, but he should understand that what is fun to him, is very frequently ridicule to others.

DEMOSTHENES.

F. J. NORONHA *vs.* NICOL & Co.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your issue of yesterday contained a Small Cause Court case "Noronha *vs.* Nicol & Co.," the judge's decision in which has certainly taken numbers by surprise, dispelling what has hitherto been regarded by them as an established custom of the place, viz., that a monthly paid servant cannot legally be dismissed without either a months' notice or a months' pay, saving always for misconduct. Though the judge was at some pains to make things look pleasant, he appears to have lost sight of the fact that if the parties to the suit had, as the defendant represented it, separated by mutual consent, *quite amicably*, the plaintiff would not have been compelled to seek redress at his hands but have been settled with, in full, at the time of quitting his appointment. The facts of the case being just the reverse. [It cannot be denied that Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Agent had not consulted with their Bombay firm in the early part of Sept. prior to his dismissal]. The plaintiff was dismissed and refused a settlement at Sedashewghur. He had to seek his way back to Bombay with his wife and children as best he could. After his arrival at Bombay his repeated written applications to the firm were treated with contempt, and it was only by calling in the aid of the law that he was enabled to recover even the little he did. Comment is therefore superfluous.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. COMMON SENSE.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I thank you very much for undertaking the cause of the poor tenants of the building at present occupied as a Catholic Orphanage, now under the Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, as landlord, and lately under his vendor the Honorable Juggernath Sunkersett, Esquire. It is hard upon the orphans that their rent should be nearly doubled without notice, and at the risk of an immediate ejectment.

At the same time property has its rights; and perhaps the Parsee Baronet is just now not so flush of money as he was, particularly as he has been giving away a cup which, even second-hand, must have cost money.

He ought to be indemnified against the loss of his odd two hundred rupees *per* month, between this and the 1st June next, if I do not mistake. That sum will by then have run up to Rs. 600—a large sum for the Baronet to miss, without any equivalent.

I will gladly put down my name for as much as five rupees towards a fund for that purpose, if you will tell me who will receive the money for Sir Jamsetjee. If 119 others will do as much, the difficulty will be got over;—one hundred and eighty orphans will continue to be housed, until their new asylum is ready for them, and the Baronet will not be delayed one hour in receiving rent for the present place at the rate to which he has *rit* them. CATHOLICUS.

*** A very good suggestion. We shall be happy to receive subscriptions for the purpose mentioned by *Catholicus*.—ED. B. G.

BENGAL.

ON Friday we gave an extract of a letter announcing that Mr. Eden had come to a stand still at Dhalim Cote, and that the Soobah had resisted his progress. We are now informed that Government has received no such intelligence, and that it is altogether an error. Mr. Eden left Dhalim Cote, on the 28th of January, and is now marching into the Bhootan country. The Soobah and his people may not have rendered very active assistance to Mr. Eden, but they have not, according to the latest advices received by Government, impeded his progress. It is at all events certain that no requisition has been made to the Superintendent at Darjeeling for troops or aid.—*Englishman, Feb.* 15.

RAJPOOTANA.

A private letter, from Ahmedabad, contains the following extract:—"Mrs. W. left here about the 16th of last month, and when within six miles of Oodeypoor, and seventy-six of Neemuch, she was attacked by a band of Bheels. They attacked the Sowars with their bows and arrows, and dragged them from their horses. The brutal beasts then shot at the lady in the cart, and would have killed her, had it not been for a faithful domestic, who told them to take all her property, but entreated them to spare her life. He then led her away, placed her upon one of the Sowar's horses, and rode off to Oodeypoor. The Bheels burst open her boxes, and plundered her of everything. The Maharana of Oodeypoor was very kind to the lady and did his utmost to furnish her with what she required for the prosecution of her journey. An escort of lascars and Native Infantry was furnished, who accompanied her to Neemuch." It is to be hoped that the Rajpootana authorities will rouse themselves to acquire some information respecting the state of the country. It was only the other day that we read of a large body of Bengal mutineers being secreted in some of the Rajpootana jungles. Rajpootana requires vigilance, and some of its Chiefs, punishment.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 22.

CEYLON

THE fearful drought continues at Colombo, the bottom of the Lake is appearing and the wells are drying up. We trust the Water and Gas Company will soon be at work, duly encouraged by Government. The concessions they ask for, we believe, are moderate and the benefits they promise large.

There is a good deal of sickness abroad and we have to include in our obituary the names of Mrs. Marsh (widow of late Rev. Joseph Marsh) and Mrs. Skeen wife of Mr. W. Skeen the Government Printer. This latter case was a sad one, Mrs. Skeen had not long returned to the Colony and on her arrival she looked the picture of health. By her death several young children are left motherless.

A frightful catastrophe has occurred in connection with the Cooly Ferry in the Paumben Strait. A small vessel carrying return coolies from Ceylon was caught in a waterspout—capsized—and, melancholy to relate, no fewer than 115 persons perished.

As proofs of the extending wants of Commercial and Agricultural enterprize in Ceylon we may mention that branches of the Banks at Colombo have been established in Newera Ellia, Badulla and Caffra.

As far as the preparation and shipment of Coffee are concerned nothing could be more favourable than the long continued hot, dry weather under which we are suffering at Colombo—choked with dust and plagued with flies. Five ships have sailed in the fortnight, all for London, taking between them no less than 48,000 cwts. of Coffee. This aggregate is swelled by the perfectly unprecedented cargo of the *City of Dunedin* which was loaded with 18,059 cwt. of Coffee.—*Colombo Observer, Feb.* 17.

COCHIN.

WE extract the following particulars of an unhappy occurrence, said to have taken place lately at Calicut, from a letter from Pollachy which is quoted in a recent issue of the Trichinopoly journal. The story seems to be rather a strange one:—

"A young man at Calicut has come to grief over a love affair. It appears his heart's adored, who was a young woman of respectability and of the same caste as himself, did not return his affection, but on the contrary, sad to tell, rejected his addresses. On one occasion it would appear this ardent lover wanted to take somewhat too great liberties with his adored, and finding a troublesome lad in the way called him aside and deliberately cut his throat behind a bush. This cruel and bloody act was of course witnessed by the young woman who immediately determined upon revenge.

"The lover returned almost immediately and was about in stronger terms to press his suit, when the young woman upbraided him with the cruel act of which he had just been guilty, and told him he must go to the river near and wash the stains of blood from his hands and body before she could say another word to him, but that after such ablution she should be prepared to hear what he might have to say and allow him to prosecute his love suit. The young man accordingly repaired to the river and commenced washing himself.

"Now was the young woman's time who had apparently in so short an interval planned a scheme of revenge; she stole slyly and quietly up to the river, secured the knife with which the poor boy's throat had been cut, and on pretence of washing the back of the murderer, which she did with her left hand, obtained a good position for wreaking her vengeance upon him, which she accordingly did, by most adroitly cutting his throat. The matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities but what has been done to the young woman I do not know. Some says that she has been set free but this does not appear at all probable. The young woman, however, cannot fail to be sympathized with."—*Chronicle, Feb.* 13.

CHINA.

A STARTLING PIRACY.

The Danish brig *Chico* which left here a short time ago bound to Ningpo with rice was captured on Thursday evening last and burnt by pirates outside the Ly-ee-moon pass. The vessel had been towed so far by the steamer *Sterling*, and anchored much against the wish of the pilot, who urged the Captain to proceed. The pirates appear to have thought that in consequence of her being towed out, that something valuable was on board—They appear to have dropped alongside in the usual way, and after a faint resistance the crew were driveln below and stink-pots thrown down after them. The pirates then commenced to rifle the ship, and to their surprise found nothing but rice—fifty bags of which they appropriated, fired the vessel and left her, after having killed the Captain and three men and wounded another badly. The Captain was subjected to unnecessary cruelty by having his arm cut off previous to his being killed. The pilot boat was fast astern, but was quickly cut adrift by its inmates, when the nature of the attack was understood. The remaining portion of the crew (who by the way the pirates thought they had killed) managed to get into a sampan from the burning vessel, and came into Hongkong, promptly giving information on board H. M. S. *Princess Charlotte*. The gun boat *Opossum* Lieut. Walker immediately got under weigh, and with a light air beat up to East Point, whilst steam was being got up, to see what could be done.—*Daily Press.*

LOSS OF THE "NANKIN."

The Schr. *Doris* reports the loss of the British Brigantine *Nankin*, which vessel left Sual bound for Hongkong on the 24th. of Dec. and at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th foundered at sea. The vessel sank so rapidly from the time the leak was discovered that there was scarcely time to cut away the boats, before she went down, head foremost, capsizing one boat and nearly drawing them both down with her. She was in Lat. 17

16' North and Long. 119,22' East, about sixty miles from the land for which the Capt. with his wife and nine of the crew, and the mate with six of the crew, at once made, neither boat having either food or water. Both boats arrived in Sual on the evening of the 30th. The *Doris* brings a portion of the crew to Hongkong, the *What Cheer* having taken the remainder.

We have been informed that advices have been received here of the loss of the *John C. Munro* hence bound to London the 1st Nov.

This wreck is reported to have occurred on the "Plata" Shoal between Hongkong and Manila, and is said to be a total loss.—*Japan Herald Dec.* 6.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

Since our last advices under date of 14th instant the demand for tonnage has ceased, and rates have if any change has taken place, rather advanced than receded; notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of small vessels at our port, rates have been well settled at the same rates as quoted before, and a large amount of business has been done. We think it doubtful, however, if they continue as high as they have done. Large vessels are eagerly sought for, for the Liverpool trades, and rates are still advancing. We fully expect to see them £5, before the departure of the next mail. The Californian and Australian passenger trade is completely paralyzed for want of tonnage to carry forward the intending emigrants; this trade has for many years been almost monopolised by American ships, and their disqualification now in consequence of the presence of rebel vessels in our seas, combined with the high rates ruling for Cotton to Great Britain, which has drawn off all the surplus foreign tonnage, has prevented the native hongs from placing the usual number of ships on the berth, which it has been their invariable custom to do at this season of the year. We did not consider it possible that American tonnage could be more unmarketable, than we have before advised, but since the burning of the *Martaban*, merchants are unwilling even to *purchase*, fearing that the rebel commander, who comprises all the functions of a prize court in his individual person, and undertakes to decide as to what is a legal transfer will have no respect for a neutral flag, when it waves over what was once an American vessel. Tonnage is wanted for Manila to load for Europe, and high rates are offered. The following settlements have been made:—

Great Britain and Continent.

Constantia, Brit. barque, 457 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £4.10 per ton.

Patrician, Brit. ship, 1,139 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £4.10 per ton.

Nancy Parsons, Brit. brig, 390 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £4.10 per ton.

Vanguard, Brit. ship, 626 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £4.10 per ton.

Isabella Hercus, Brit. barque, 570 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £4.0 per ton.

Dolfyn, Dut. brig, 260 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £4.5.0.

La Plata, Sw. brig, 260 tons, Cowes or Falmouth, for orders, at £4.10.

East Indies.

Louisa, Brit, ship, 993 tons, hence to Bombay, with coolies, 55 rupees per head.

Octavia, Brit. ship 950 tons, hence to Bombay with coolies, 50 rupees per head.

Her Majesty, Brit. ship, 1,112 tons, hence to Bombay, with coolies, 57½ rupees per head..

Boreas, Ham. barque, 364 tons, hence to Calcutta and back $1.50, to Ningpo $1.50, to Shauge $1.55 per 2 maund bag.

Rice Ports.

Attila, Aust. barque, 285 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Nornen, Norw. brig 300 tons, to Bangkok and back, 57½ cents if to Ningpo 87½ cents; if to Shanghae 92½ cents per picul.

Zodiac, Brit. barque, 375 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Mary, Brit. brig, 211 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Bahama, Brit. steamer, 888 tons, to Bangkok and back, 75 cents per picul.

Ida, Brit. barque, 308 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Falco, Swed. barque, 425 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Cadenas, Ham. schooner, 280 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Themis, Brem. schooner, 216 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

Hermann & Theodor, Ham. barque, 338 tons, to Rangoon and back, 95 cents per picul.

Sir Isaac Newton, Br. barque, 406 tons, hence to Rangoon and back, 87½ cents per picul.

Waldemar, Dan. barque, 256 tons, to Rangoon and back, 85 cents per picul.

Fidelio, Ham. barque, 400 tons, to Rangoon and back, 90 cents per picul.

Hydra, Ham. barque, 335 tons, to Rangoon and back, 85 cents per picul.

Ben Lomond, Br. barque, 270 tons, to Rangoon and back, 85 cents per picul.

Elizabeth Dawson, Br. barque, 319 tons, to Rangoon and back, 85 cents per picul.

Caravan, Brit. barque, 330 tons, to Rangoon and back, 85 cent per picul.

Farvel, Dan. barque, 240 tons, to Sual and back, 37½ cents per picul.

Hongkong, Ham. barque, 248 tons, to Manilla and back, 35 cents, if to Ningpo, 55 cents per picul.

Ida, Dan. schooner, 162 tons, to Manila and back, 35 cents per picul.

Clipper, Ham. schooner, 179 tons, Sual and back, 37½ cents, to Ningpo, 60 cents. to Shanghae, 70 cents per picul.

Monthly Charters.

What Cheer, Am. barque, 330 tons, for 3 months, $ 1,000 per month.

Clipper, Ham. schooner, 179 tons, for 2 years, $850 per month.

Tai Lee, Ham. barque, 240 tons, $1,200 per month.

Sales.

Jane, Brit. barque, 305 tons, $10,500.

Nor Wester, Am. ship, 1,260 tons, with stores, $11,000, (underwriter's account.)

Rajah, Brit. steamer, 389 tons, $13,000.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

In my last bi-monthly Opium Report of the 13th instant it was noticed that transactions had been principally confined to immediate requirements and that dealers had shown very little disposition to speculate on Time bargain. Since then matters have undergone no change, and there is no expectation of any reaction, but the present rates appearing safe to many purchases have been made to some extent by Foreigners and also by Chinese dealers.

PATNA.—There has been a difficult sale at $550 per chest, it has since gradually receded to $522·50, but owing to a recent demand occurring it is now firm at $535 per chest, the first sale to arrive being $535.

BENARES.—Has also declined, but latterly kept at an even rate with Patna as the same is generally considered superior owing to its better weight.

MALWA.—Has materially fallen owing to larger imports than were anticipated. Sales have been recently made for cash to Foreigners at $605, and to Chinese at $615 on Time against $630 $640 last advised.

TURKEY.—Has been quiet and prices are generally quiet at $520 per picul.

	Patna	*Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Estimated Stock on the 13th January,.....	923	635	562
Imported per steamers *Behar, Patna, Arratoon Apcar,* and *Viola*,.....	...	...	2,172
	923	635	2,734
Exports, &c., &c.,.....	500	400	1,500
Estimated stock, 13th January, 1864,	423	235	1,224

Note.—Not including the *Reiver's* imports.

NEW ZEALAND.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[From the *Sydney Herald's* own correspondent.]

Auckland, Jan. 1st, 1864.

THE war news of the last fortnight has not been very important, as the greater part of her time has been spent in making preparations for a systematic advance from various points.

The rebels are now in force in the plain, country bordering upon the Waipa and Horotui Rivers, chiefly, I believe, about Rangiawhia and Otawhao, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of Mr. Gorst's unsuccessful attempt to introduce a higher civilisation amongst the Ngatimaniopoto tribes. Here they are said, on seemingly good authority, to have been very busily engaged in preparing defensive works to resist our progress; so that we shall most likely have before very long to report another edition of the Rangariri engagement. If so, I trust that the end may be obtained at a less cost of life, although a great sacrifice was well worth making to produce such a result.

Although the General moved on the 28th as far as Whata-Whata, which is nine miles further up the river than Ngaruawahia, I scarcely think it probable that he will go on towards Otawhao at a time. There are several reasons for this view. In the first place, Whata-Whata is the central point in which the roads from east to west—to Raglan and Tauranga—converge, and therefore, the place is of great importance in a strategic point of view. Its occupation therefore does not seem necessarily to be only a stage on the General's way up the Waipa. In the second place, an auxiliary force has been sent to Raglan to act from that port across to Whata-Whata and although a part of it went three days ago by the steamers Alexandra and Kangaroo from the Manukau, and more are to follow to-day if the vessels return in time, yet a week or ten days is sure to elapse before communications can be established between the two points, and most likely it will be quite that time before any advance is made upon Otawhao.

From what can be seen of the General's plans it seems pretty clear that he means to establish a cordon right across the island from Raglan to Tauranga, and I have reason to believe that the arrival of the 65th, from Rangoon, which is now earnestly looked for, will be the signal for an expeditionary force being sent to Tauranga just as there now has been to Raglan. The Raglan force will consist of the 50th Regiment under Colonel Waddy, who will command the force, and of half of the second Waikato Regiment under Colonel Haultain. The latter are to be settled upon the line of country between Raglan and Whata, which is a remarkably fine district, and having as good a harbour as that of Raglan will no doubt rapidly progress. The plain country now extends for a long way on the eastward side of the General's position, and contains almost all the great cultivations of the tribes in those parts. To cut off the supplies from this quarter the General has ordered up 100 men under Colonel Nixon of the Colonial Defence force Cavalry, who will be able to act with great effect over the open country and can while he supported upon the enemy's provisions in the act. This must necessarily prove the great arm of the service in cutting off supplies, and I am glad to see that another troop is about to be raised to add to this admirable force, which is the very best colonial body of troops I have yet seen.

The steamer beautiful Star arrived in the Waikato on Wednesday the 23rd, with the first of the small iron steamers for the upper river navigation. She got in without the smallest difficulty in finding the passage, although there are no landmarks to guide any pilot. When the channel is buoyed vessels of a large size may always enter without any difficulty. The township at Waikaio Heads seems likely to be a flourishing city one day from its great advantages of position, forming, as it will, the great entrepot of the Waskato commerce with Melbourne. A railway will no doubt invert part of the traffic to Auckland, but with common enterprise on the part of those who take up the new town, it must become great from its close connection with Melbourne if nothing else.

The steamer is now being put together, and we may expect in about ten days or a fortnight to see the little vessel ploughing the shallow waters of the Waipa, and accompanying the troops in their march with provisions and ammunition.

The merchants of your city will need to look out for their own interests, as things seems tending towards letting the Victorian people get a share.

We hear of a probable boat between Melbourne and the Manukau, which will give the Victorian merchants just that opportunity they have so long wanted of cutting into the Northern as well as the Southern New Zealand trade.

The event of the month which has excited the greatest attention here was one unconnected with the war, although it was much feared that such would not prove to be the case. On Monday, the 21st, the wife and daughter of a highly respectable settler named Thompson, living at the Kaipara landing place, were murdered under circumstances of unusual barbarity. By a curious coincidence a fourth member of the family was also killed on the same day. No ill-will existed between them. He had brought in with him a new American axe which he laid carelessly upon a stool, and Mrs. Thompson suspecting nothing turned round to get out the sugar for him, when, seizing the axe, he struck her on the back of the neck with the terrible weapon, almost severing her head from her body, and thus producing instant death. The eldest daughter seems to have been the only witness to the actual commission of the foul deed her two sisters being engaged in milking the cows in the stockyard, close at hand. The scream given by the eldest daughter gave them the alarm, and both took to their heels. Seeing this, and fearing their getting assistance, the wretch gave chase, axe in hand, to the girls, one of whom was fourteen, the other eleven years of age. With great presence of mind, the eldest daughter hastily bolted the door, and finding that her mother was quite dead, took up the baby and leaving the house by the back door made her escape into the woods. She reached the house of a settler at some distance, after a fearful journey through the forest and steps were at once taken to send intelligence to Auckland. Meanwhile the Maori succeeded in overtaking one of the girls, and killing her likewise with the axe, and was only prevented from killing the other by the timely appearance of three settlers, who alarmed by the screams they had heard, seized whatever weapons came nearest, and rushed towards Thompson's house. Their appearance and that of the dogs, who seem to have made straight at the native caused him to pause, and finally to turn back into the bush. Several other natives came down to their assistance, by the voices heard; but as the twilight was fast declining into night by this time, little certainty can be arrived at on this head. The mews reached Auckland in the course of the night, and before noon on Tuesday a considerable force of militia and blue jackets, under the command of General Galloway, were on their march for the scene of the occurrence. The fear was, that the murder was part of a plan for a rising, and strong measures were felt to be essential. Mr. Fox, the Colonial Secretary and Native Minister went with the general, and they reached the place the same night, although the distance by land (as the water is upwards of thirty miles), a good deal of difficulty was experienced, owing to the unwillingness of the tribe to believe in Ruarangi's guilt, a thing which he had cunningly contrived by seeming to go on the journey to seek the bodies. When, however, it was found that he had only overtaken the party next day, the older men of the tribe proved strong for the younger ones and insisted upon his immediate surrender. The Commissioner of police, therefore, met with no opposition when he went and took Ruarangi from amongst the assembled tribe, having had him pointed out by Miss Thompson, who attended the meeting for the purpose.

Intense indignation is felt here at the reports of Mr. Wards proceedings about the Panama route. If they are true, he will get a warm reception on his return here.

CAPE.

U. S. WAR-ST. "MOHICAN."

(From the South African Advertiser, Dec. 12.)

THE United States' war-steamer *Mohican*, Commander O. S. Glisson, arrived in Table Bay yesterday morning.

The *Mohican* is a fine screw steam-ship of 1000 tons, and carries an armament of one 200 lbs. rifle gun two 11 inch shell Dahlgren guns, and four 32 pounders. She is, therefore, as far as armament goes, better armed than the *Alabama*.

The *Mohican* has been in her present commission about fourteen months. She was previously in the African squadron on the West Coast, and on her return to New York, after the outbreak of the war, joined the blockading squadron. She was at the taking of Port Royal, when she lost one of her officers, who had his head blown clean off. Her guns, however, did effective service on that occasion and two of them now bear the inscription "Hilton Head" and "Port Royal" in memory of that engagement. When the "290" or *Alabama* was found to be doing damage to the Federal merchant vessels on the high seas, Capt Glysson volunteered to pursue and capture her. She was stationed at the Cape de verd Islands, and cruised there and in the neighbourhood of the Equator forsix months without finding any scent of his game. He then received special instructions to protect the coast of Brazil, having then as her headquarters, and continued there for seven months. While on this service, he blockaded three Confederated merchant vessels, which still remain in the Brazilian ports. These vessels were under the American flag when the war broke out, but General Webb, the American Minister to the Brazilian Coast, had information that they were the property of Secessionists. In consequence of this the American Consul declined to give up their papers. The *Mohican* came in at this time, and Capt. Glysson threatened to seize the vessel if they left the port. A bill of sale of the ships was arranged, but the Consul would not certify it nor cancel the old register, and they could not leave the port without these. Under these circumstances, General Webb got the Brazilian Government to demand and obtain bonds that the vessels would not leave port without properly-attested papers, and they are still at anchor there. While at Bahia the *Mohican* also prevented English ship *Castor* and *Agrippina* from going to sea, as they were believed to have supplies for the Confederate cruisers. The *Castor* went out once, but the *Mohican* followed to watch her, and she had to turn back. The *Agrippina* never went out, as Capt. Glysson threatened to seize her as soon as she was three miles off the land, on suspicion of having coals and arms for the *Georgia* or *Alabama*

The *Mohican* has come from Rio under sail—as she was cruising, but did not meet with any vessels. Before leaving Bahia a vessel arrived which reported that a Confederate cruiser had been seen 14° South of the Equator, near the Brazilian coast. She was a lead-coloured vessel, and probably was the *Georgia* on her way to Cherbourg. Nothing has been heard of the *Alabama* or *Tuscaloosa*.

We learn that when the *Mohican* and *Vanderbilt* were at Bahia, it was arranged that the *Vanderbilt* should come on to the Cape, while the *Mohican* should go towards the Equator, with a view to intercepting the Confederates. Capt. Baldwin of the *Vanderbilt* had special instructions to go direct to the Cape, and had he done so would probably have met the *Alabama* in our waters, but the *Vanderbilt* as our readers know, first took the precaution to go to the islands of Trinidad and St. Helena and missed her game here.

The *Mohican* has now got a roving commission She has put into our port for repair of boilers and to coal. She has not been in a British port before for twelve months—the last place *Alabama* in our waters. Yesterday she received official notice to leave in twenty-four hours; but application will be made to His Excellency to grant permission to have her repairs completed.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "SAXON" BY THE U. S. ST. "VANDERBILT AND THE MURDER OF JAMES GRAY.

(From the South African Advertiser.)

A PUBLIC investigation of the circumstances attending the death of James Gray, late Chief Officer of the bark *Saxon*, was held before the Resident Magistrate of Cape Town, on the 2nd inst. Mr. Dutton, Acting Clerk of the Peace, conducted the examination; and the Hon. Mr. Denyssen, Acting Attorney-General, was present during part of the proceedings.

Stephen Shepherd, sworn, stated:—I was the master of the bark *Saxon*. She left Table bay on the 22nd of September last, with cattle for Government and bound to Ascension, where we arrived about the 17th of the same month. I proceeded by orders from there to Angra Pequina. The orders were from the owners, Anderson, Saxon, & Co. We arrived there on the 16th of October, in ballast. When there, we painted the ship, and after being there for eleven days, I received orders to ship certain cargo that was there, consisting of skins and wool. I took the cargo from the beach by my crew and some men. I received no men from the *Atlas*. On the morning of the 30th of October I completed loading, and was preparing for sea, and then observed a large steamer, which proved to be the *Vanderbilt*, American man-of-war steamer. She anchored abreast of Angra Pequina (Penguin Island). I was lying about a mile and a half from Penguin Island. Shortly after the steamer sent and armed boat to my ship. The officer in charge was, I believe, Lieutenant Donaghan the junior officer. It was about 1·30 p.m. when they boarded my ship. The first question asked was where I was from, and I presume they must have already seen our name on the stern. Afterwards, how long I had been there, and I told them. They then asked for my papers, and I asked by what authority. To which I got no reply but the papers. The officer then told me that Captain Baldwin had sent him to do so, adding, "Captain, it is no use I must see your papers." He did not ask me what my cargo consisted of before he saw the papers, but after looking at them he asked about the ship. About an hour afterwards another boat came from the *Vanderbilt*, with another armed crew, in charge of Lieut. Keith. This boat left her at the same time as the other boat left my vessel. We were lying about two miles apart, and a strong breeze was blowing at the time. They got on board and placed armed men on deck. The crew first got aboard, then the officer followed. On coming on board, his crew drove my men below,—and the officer did not state his business at the time he boarded, until I asked him why he boarded us. He asked me who I was, and I told him that I was the master, and he told me that I was no more master of this vessel, and "I will thank you to go below and give no more orders, and I will not allow you to talk to any of the ship's company." I told him he ought to have come to me as a gentleman to tell me what his business was instead of taking charge in the manner he did, and before his commander had seen my papers. He ordered me below then. I made a reply and obeyed. About four o'clock I observed a boat with the Island men coming to our ship to ask for some bread and meat. I told my chief officer, Mr Gray that he might give them some, but should first inform the American officer in charge of our vessel, which at first he consented, but afterwards refused, but gave no reason for refusal. Mr. Gray came and told me of this refusal; and I told him to leave them into the boat, and if he was prevented I could not help it. Mr. Keith was standing by, and told me I was giving too many orders, and if I did not go below he would soon put me where the dogs could not bark at me. I went down below for about 9 or 10 minutes, when I heard the report of a pistol. I had been in my cabin with a sentry at the door. On hearing the report I rushed on deck, and some one told me in passing they had shot the mate. I went to the main deck and found Mr. Gray lying dead. I raised him in my arms, but found life was extinct. The ball entered at the back of the neck, and I saw a pistol in Donaghan's hands, and I was told that he had shot M

949 Elma, Hughes—J Clover & Co.
1052 Jane Parker.
1060 May Queen, Penney.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
1357 Hotspur. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & C.
FROM NEW ZEALAND.
930 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21
FROM BENGAL.
643 Vanguard, Cornell—F. P. Coraforth & Co. Jan. 25
FROM CHINA.
387 British Banner, Grigg. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
893 Louisa, Tillman.
959 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. Jan. 22
FROM GALLE.
Madge Wildfire, Murray. Jan. 26
Emily and Laurie, Murphy.
FROM MAURITIUS.
Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.
FROM CALCUTTA.
1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
Arabia Feb. 1
816 Bombay Castle, (s) Waigle,
881 Ceres. Jan. 21
City of Palaces.
916 Countess Russell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1053 Day Dream.
Diamond.
578 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 12
388 Euphemus.
1178 Evelyn.
1383 Herefordshire, Walker.
877 Houghton.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason.
816 Jessie Collin.
1012 Kate Gregory.
809 Lady Canning.
M Ismael Shah Feb. 6
964 Mary Ann.
1709 Mistress of the Seas.
559 Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
670 Myaraun Dyaraun, Brady. Jan. 28
1109 North East—Boyd.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
Ophir
Pearl Jan. 25
994 Portland.
Reginld Jan. 28
794 Robert Small.
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Sebadie.
Splendido,
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto,
Turkey Feb. 6
1353 Waterloo—Peel Cassels & Co.
1159 Zuleika (s), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
FROM MAULMAIN.
938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
811 Futel Cutrin, Nacoda.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Teulon.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
875 Rebecca Shepherd (s) Stinners.
685 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
899 Wurtemburg (s) Chase, Wallace & Co.
FROM THE CLYDE
611 Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co. Dec. 28
962 Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co. Jan. 9
531 City of London, Ferguson.
1269 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 25
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

492 Sirocco
119 Herefordshire, Walker—Fleming & Co. (July 20.)
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 13.)
274 Anne Jenkins, Darics—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 27.)
450 Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co. (Nov. 26.)
964 Ann Buckley, Lyle—Fleming & Co.
280 Mogul—Fleming & Co.
Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.
576 Colonial, Gibson—Fleming & Co.
430 Calcutta, W. Leach—Lidbetter & Co.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
675 Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co. (July 10.)
596 Polly—Fleming & Co.
1250 Europa—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 17.)
703 Romulus—Fleming & Co.
176 Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.
658 China—Fleming & Co.
241 Hortense—Fleming & Co.
FROM FREEMANTEL.
482 Toronto, with Timbers—Fleming & Co.
FROM SHIELDS.
430 Buston Vale—C. H. A. Esen & Co. (Oct. 5.)
FROM CLYDE.
850 Indiana—Fleming & Co.
FROM MARSEILLES.
La Reine des Anges—D. Cursetjee & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 13/16d.
	At sight	100
	30 days' sight	99½
	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	147 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	59 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	93 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	48 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	14 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,900 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 do.	Rs. 11,109 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ...			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	130	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Freee Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,599 pm.
Franjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 21,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co's Consolidated Stock	218-3.6	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 400 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Mouse and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 125 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ... 96
" Loan 1835-36 ...)
" Loan 1842-43 ...) 94
" Loan 1854-55 ...)
New Five per Cent. Loan ... 103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ... 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes ... " 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars ... " 2 10
Carolus ... " 3 0 0
Mexican Dollars ... " 2 5 5
German Crowns ... " 2 13
Five-Franc Pieces ... " 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver ... " 1 06
Gold Leaf ... 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (22nd Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.) ... Rs. 625 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.) ... " 600 to 605
New Bhowanggur, (ready.) ... " 600 to 602
New Omrawutee ... " 570 to 575
Old Compta, (ready.) ... " 530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawginel ... " 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur ... " 565 to 570
New Veeravul ... " 570 to 575
New Khandeish ... " 560 to 565
New Pontelee ... " 580 to 585
New Acote ... " 580 to 585
New Mangalore ... " 585 to 590

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 30 to 31
" ... " 34 to 35
Niger ... " 27 to 28 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ABDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHAEL RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMSAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight ... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Four " " ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Three " " ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One " " ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person on whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Cheques issued shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£641,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 10,000,000 (£1,000000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
Sight ... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ... " 2-53 " "
Sight ... " 2-48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. E. PEAT, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSUNDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance of a credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £30 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight .. } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ..... 2 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

JOHN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEE, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director of Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London. *Auditors.*
WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
KURRACHEE.....R. E. R. Wilkinson, Esq.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umballa, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—
Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per annum.
6 " at 5 " "
12 " at 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 " ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
3 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee, do.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to certain conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમ્બાઇ તરેડીગ એન્ડ બેકીગ આસોસીયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJOREE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB,